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10/595,849	06/27/2006	Jean-Thomas Ferreri	1013-049	7842
23429 7590 10/28/2008 LOWE HAUPTMAN HAM & BERNER, LLP 1700 DIAGONAL ROAD SUITE 300 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314				
EXAMINER				
ZUNIGA, JACKIE				
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4143				
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/595,849

**Applicant(s)**

FERRERI, JEAN-THOMAS

**Examiner**

JACKIE ZUNIGA

**Art Unit**

4143

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 May 2006.  
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.  
7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 16 May 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☒ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-850)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5/16/2006  
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-13 are presented for examination.

***Priority***

2. Applicant's claim for the benefit of a prior-filed application under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) or under 35 U.S.C. 120, 121, or 365(c) is acknowledged.

***Information Disclosure Statement***

3. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 5/16/2006 is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's Admission of Prior Art (hereinafter AAPA), in view of Redlich et al (hereinafter Redlich), U.S. Publication No. 2002/0154174, and further in view of Karasawa et al. (hereinafter Karasawa), U.S. Publication No. 2003/0117532.**

6. **As per claim 1**, AAPA teaches Video-projection device comprising at least one terminal including video data to be projected, a server and a projector [fig. 2, AAPA describes a terminal 1, a server 2 and a projector 3], the server being connected to the projector by hardwire connection [fig. 2, AAPA describes the server 2 and projector 3 being connected through a hardwire connection 5],

AAPA does not explicitly disclose: the server being connected to the projector via a communication network, However Karasawa discloses:

A projector wireless control system, where the projector is wirelessly connected to a device (server) [paragraph 0013].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the method described in AAPA by implementing communication between the server and projector via a wireless network as disclosed by Karasawa because it would provide the AAPA's method with the enhanced capability of remote access to the projector providing better operability [Karasawa, paragraph 0011].

AAPA discloses the terminal 1 and server 2 being wireless connected and the use of a video software 23 to transmit the data from the server 2 received from the screen 14 of the terminal 1 to the projector 3 [fig. 2, paragraph 0003] but does not explicitly disclose:

The terminal being connectable, via the network and network access software to a web site hosted by the server, to load an .ocx extension file including remote control projection software.

However Redlich discloses:

The terminal being connectable, via the network and network access software to a web site hosted by the server, to load an .ocx extension file including remote control projection software [paragraph 0014, client uses a web browser to communicate with server via the Internet using a web browser to access a determined website hosted by the server, server stores files, one of these files may be ActiveX, this will be download to the client from the server through the specific website when needed].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the method described in AAPA by implementing network access software to download an ActiveX control file as disclosed by Redlich because it would provide the AAPA's method with the enhanced capability of providing 3-D services and 3-D virtual environment depicting an actual place and an actual entity [Redlich, paragraph 0033].

7. **As per claim 2**, AAPA teaches the video projection device as on claim 1:

Wherein the terminal and the server each comprise a network card enabling them to connect to the communication network and to communicate together via the communication network [fig. 2, AAPA describes terminal 1 and server 2 communicating through network cards 10 and 20 respectively via a wireless network].

8. **As per claim 3**, AAPA teaches the video-projection device as in claim 2:

Wherein the communication network includes a wireless network [fig. 2, AAPA describes the communication network between terminal 1 and server 2 as a wireless network].

9. **Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's Admission of Prior Art (hereinafter AAPA), in view of Redlich.**

10. **As per claim 4**, AAPA teaches a method of video-projecting video data displayed on a screen of a terminal [fig. 2, paragraph 0003], the method comprising:

Sending video data displayed on the screen of the terminal to the communication network [fig. 2, paragraph 0003, AAPA describes the transfer of data displayed on the screen 14 of terminal 1 towards the server 2 via a wireless network],

Receiving video data by video software adapted to the video projector, which is installed on the server, and transmitting data to the video projector [fig. 2, paragraph 0003, server 2 receives data from terminal 1 via wireless network 4, data is transmitted to video software 23 inside server 2, data will be then transmitted to projector 3],

AAPA does not explicitly disclose:

Executing network access software on the terminal, the terminal is connected to an Internet communication network,

Entering a determined URL address into the network access software to access a web site hosted by a server via the internet communication network,

Downloading a web page from said web site in the network access software of the terminal, with which an .ocx extension file is linked, the software comprising remote control projection software offering an interface (ActiveX) enabling the network access software and the scripts of the web page to execute and control the .ocx extension file.

However Redlich discloses:

Executing network access software on the terminal, the terminal is connected to an Internet communication network [paragraph 0014, client uses a web browser to communicate with server via the Internet],

Entering a determined URL address into the network access software to access a web site hosted by a server via the internet communication network [paragraph 0014, a client communicates with the server over the internet using a web browser to access a determined website hosted by the server]

Downloading a web page from said web site in the network access software of the terminal, with which an .ocx extension file is linked, the software comprising remote control projection software offering an interface (ActiveX) enabling the network access software and the scripts of the web page to execute and control the .ocx extension file [paragraphs 0014, 0050, server stores files, one of these files may be ActiveX, this will be download to the client from the server through the specific website when needed].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the method described in AAPA by implementing

network access software to download an ActiveX control file as disclosed by Redlich because it would provide the AAPA's method with the enhanced capability of providing 3-D services and 3-D virtual environment depicting an actual place and an actual entity [Redlich, paragraph 0033].

**11. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA in view of Redlich, and in further view of Hsiao, U.S. Publication No. 2003/0081561.**

**12. As per claim 5,** the combination of AAPA and Redlich discloses the Video-projection method as in claim 4, as well as the use of an ActiveX control file but it does not explicitly disclose:

Wherein the video data, before being sent to the server, is compressed by the .ocx extension file then, before being sent to the video-projector, is decompressed by the video software.

However Hsiao discloses:

Wherein the video data, before being sent to the server, is compressed by the .ocx extension file then, before being sent to the video-projector, is decompressed by the video software [paragraphs 0023, 0025, a coding module 330 inside the user end computer 300, for coding data before transmitting it to the server end computer 400, decoding module 440 inside server 400 will decode the data before projecting the data].



It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the modified method of AAPA and Redlich by compressing the video data before sending it to the server as disclosed by Hsiao because it would provide the AAPA and Redlich's method with the enhanced capability of easily displaying material stored in the computers on a screen [Hsiao, paragraph 0006].

**13. Claims 6 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA in view of Redlich, in view of Hsiao, and in further view of Hamlett et al. (hereinafter Hamlett), U.S. Publication No. 2004/0243818.**

**14. As per claim 6,** The combination of AAPA, Redlich and Hsiao discloses the Video-projection method as in claim 5, but it does not explicitly disclose:

Wherein the stopping of projection is prompted by closing the network access software on the terminal.

However Hamlett discloses:

Wherein the stopping of projection is prompted by closing the network access software on the terminal [paragraph 0037, when exiting the defined website, the navigation controllers, provided by ActiveX, will close, restoring the browser to normal].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the modified method of AAPA, Redlich and Hsiao by stopping the projection by closing the network access software on the terminal as

disclosed by Hamlett because it would provide the AAPA, Redlich and Hsiao's method with the enhanced capability of transmitting various types of content data through a browser [Hamlett, paragraph 0021].

15. **As per claim 9**, The combination of AAPA, Redlich and Hsiao discloses the Video-projection method as in claim 5, but it does not explicitly disclose:

Wherein the stopping of projection is prompted by closing the network access software on the terminal.

However Hamlett discloses:

Wherein the stopping of projection is prompted by closing the network access software on the terminal [paragraph 0037, when exiting the defined website, the navigation controllers, provided by ActiveX, will close, restoring the browser to normal].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the modified method of AAPA, Redlich and Hsiao by stopping the projection by closing the network access software on the terminal as disclosed by Hamlett because it would provide the AAPA, Redlich and Hsiao's method with the enhanced capability of transmitting various types of content data through a browser [Hamlett, paragraph 0021].

16. **Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA in view of Redlich, and in further view of Hamlett.**

17. **As per claim 11**, The combination of AAPA and Redlich discloses the Video-projection method as in claim 4, but it does not explicitly disclose:

Wherein the stopping of projection is prompted by closing the network access software on the terminal.

However Hamlett discloses:

Wherein the stopping of projection is prompted by closing the network access software on the terminal [paragraph 0037, when exiting the defined website, the navigation controllers, provided by ActiveX, will close, restoring the browser to normal].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the modified method of AAPA and Redlich by stopping the projection by closing the network access software on the terminal as disclosed by Hamlett because it would provide the AAPA and Redlich's method with the enhanced capability of transmitting various types of content data through a browser [Hamlett, paragraph 0021].

18. **Claims 7 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA in view of Redlich, in view of Hsiao and in further view of Parthasarathy et al. (hereinafter Parthasarathy), U.S. Patent No. 6,802,061.**

19. **As per claim 7**, The combination of AAPA, Redlich and Hsiao discloses the Video-projection method as in claim 5, but it does not explicitly disclose:

Wherein execution of the .ocx extension file is prompted by activating a button associated with the .ocx extension file execution function, and shown on the web page with which the .ocx extension file is linked.

However Parthasaraty discloses:

Wherein execution of the .ocx extension file is prompted by activating a button associated with the .ocx extension file execution function, and shown on the web page with which the .ocx extension file is linked [col. 9, lines 20-40, using a URL a control file will be located inside a terminal, the control file will determine the location of the software components to be downloaded to the computer].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the modified method of AAPA, Redlich and Hsiao's by executing the .ocx extension file as disclosed by Parthasaraty because it would provide the AAPA, Redlich and Hsiao's method with the enhanced capability of automatically downloading, installing and registering computer software components from computer networks [Parthasaraty, col. 1, lines 17-22].

20. **As per claim 10**, The combination of AAPA, Redlich and Hsiao discloses the Video-projection method as in claim 5, but it does not explicitly disclose:

Wherein execution of the .ocx extension file is prompted by activation of a button associated with the .ocx extension file execution function, and shown on the web page with which the .ocx extension file is linked.

However Parthasaraty discloses:

Wherein execution of the .ocx extension file is prompted by activation of a button associated with the .ocx extension file execution function, and shown on the web page with which the .ocx extension file is linked [col. 9, lines 20-40, using a URL a control file will be located inside a terminal, the control file will determine the location of the software components to be downloaded to the computer.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the modified method of AAPA, Redlich and Hsiao's by executing the .ocx extension file as disclosed by Parthasaraty because it would provide the AAPA, Redlich and Hsiao's method with the enhanced capability of automatically downloading, installing and registering computer software components from computer networks [Parthasaraty, col. 1, lines 17-22].

**21. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA in view of Redlich, in further view of Parthasarathy.**

**22. As per claim 12,** The combination of AAPA and Redlich discloses the Video-projection method as in claim 4, but it does not explicitly disclose:

Wherein execution of the .ocx extension file is prompted by activating a button associated with the .ocx extension file execution function, and shown on the web page with which the .ocx extension file is linked.

However Parthasaraty discloses:

Wherein execution of the .ocx extension file is prompted by activating a button associated with the .ocx extension file execution function, and shown on the web page with which the .ocx extension file is linked.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the modified method of AAPA and Redlich by executing the .ocx extension file as disclosed by Parthasarathy because it would provide the AAPA and Redlich's method with the enhanced capability of automatically downloading, installing and registering computer software components from computer networks [Parthasarathy, col. 1, lines 17-22].

**23. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA in view of Redlich, in view of Hsiao, in view of Parthasarathy, and in further view of Karasawa et al. (hereinafter Karasawa), U.S. Publication No. 2003/0117532.**

**24. As per claim 8,** The combination of AAPA, Redlich, Hsiao and Parthasarathy discloses the Video-projection method as in claim 7, as well as the use of an ActiveX control file but it does not explicitly disclose:

Wherein stopping of the projection is prompted by activation of a button associated with the stop function of the .ocx extension file execution function and shown on the web page with which the .ocx extension file is linked.

However Karasawa discloses:

Wherein stopping of the projection is prompted by activation of a button associated with the stop function of the .ocx extension file execution function and shown on the web page with which the .ocx extension file is linked [paragraphs 0031, 0063, 0064, control application software 123 will enable terminal 120 to stop or start projection, control application software 123].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the modified method of AAPA, Redlich, Hsiao and Parthasarathy by stopping the projection by activating a stop button as disclosed by Karasawa because it would provide the AAPA, Redlich, Hsiao and Parthasarathy's method with the enhanced capability of remote access to the projector providing better operability [Karasawa, paragraph 0011].

**25. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA in view of Redlich, in view of Parthasarathy, and in further view of Karasawa.**

**26. As per claim 13,** The combination of AAPA, Redlich and Parthasarathy discloses the Video-projection method as in claim 12, as well as the use of an ActiveX control file but it does not explicitly disclose:

Wherein stopping of the projection is prompted by activation of a button associated with the stop function of the .ocx extension file execution function and shown on the web page with which the .ocx extension file is linked.

However Karasawa discloses:

Wherein stopping of the projection is prompted by activation of a button associated with the stop function of the .ocx extension file execution function and shown on the web page with which the .ocx extension file is linked[paragraphs 0031, 0063, 0064, control application software 123 will enable terminal 120 to stop or start projection, control application software 123].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to improve upon the modified method of AAPA, Redlich and Parthasarathy by stopping the projection by activating a stop button as disclosed by Karasawa because it would provide the AAPA, Redlich and Parthasarathy's method with the enhanced capability of remote access to the projector providing better operability [Karasawa, paragraph 0011].

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JACKIE ZUNIGA whose telephone number is (571)270-7194. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:30 A.M to 5:00 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nabil El-Hady can be reached on (571)272-3963. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.



Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/J.Z./  
Examiner, Art unit 4143

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